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The Canadian Victory Loan

Closes November 15th
 ACT NOW

CANADIAN FINANCIAL CORP.

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Two McCrae Memorials Coming.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10.—A general memorial has been started to erect a memorial to Lieut.-Col. John McCrae, the author of "In Flanders Fields," by means of dollar subscriptions throughout Canada.

PREMIER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPLAINS SWIFT DEVELOPMENT OF GREAT PROVINCE

Hudson's Bay Company First in Field and Saved Rich Country From Absorption by the United States—Railroad Communication With Eastern Canada Began in 1887 and Tremendous Strides Have Been Made Since.

No man is better fitted than Premier Oliver to trace with clearness and accuracy, as he has done, the origin and progress of what is unquestionably destined to be one of the Dominion's mightiest provinces.

By HON. JOHN OLIVER,
 Premier of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C.
 Written Especially for the Canadian Section of THE SUN.

British Columbia, the Canadian province resting on the Pacific seaboard, is Canada's "Last West"—writing in geographical terms. In a sense this characterization goes much further than is implied in the mere geographical generalization. Of the nine provinces furnishing the component parts of what is "federated" Canada is composed, British Columbia is the last in geographical development as well as the last in the order of its discovery.

How the province was incorporated into the Dominion of Canada is a story similar to the incorporation of Oregon (1859), California, the same year, and Washington, later, into the federation of the United States of America.

The reasons for "federated" British Columbia are similar in all these instances; but how narrowly British Columbia escaped being absorbed by the United States is a story of the most dramatic and interesting in Canadian history.

It was ten years earlier than that of Vancouver Island was created into a "crown colony" of the British Empire, and one year earlier than the entire British Columbia mainland was designated in the same category. Thus before Canada was federated the whole area known now as British Columbia was the only strip of Pacific seaboard recognized as the sovereignty of the British Empire.

Stand of Hudson's Bay Company. Until this time the easiest way of access to this vast area for immigrants from Europe and America was by way of the "Horn," and the children of the early British and other pioneers recount the tempestuous passage in order to convey to no significance of the important part it is to play in the destiny of a nation. The Hudson's Bay Company—"that Company of Adventurers," incorporated in Great Britain in 1670—the ramifications of whose business as traders neither knew nor recognized international boundaries—had many important "forts" and trading posts in the vast territory lying north of the 49th parallel.

The Pacific seaport of this company was at Fort Vancouver, the territory surrounding which was awarded to the United States of America in the treaty of Oregon, thus cutting the company off from a seaboard outlet within British territory. It may be said in this connection that but for the persistent and emphatic nature of the representations made and the "fight" put up by officials of this company that part of the Pacific slope known now as British Columbia would have been included in the territory of the United States.

Until 1857 British Columbia was without railway communication with the eastern provinces of Canada. Naturally the trade lines ran north and south, and the commercial interests of the whole province were centered in California. Alaska was initiated and carried on as "national" affairs, but more or less.

It was expected that open feeding would continue for another month, but here, six weeks earlier than usual, the stock raisers had to resort to their winter reserves, and that means a serious shortage. With hay at \$2.25 a ton in Calgary and at country points feeding is an expensive business, and many cattle will be sold to save the expense of wintering. Of course, in many sections of central and northern Alberta there are ample local supplies of hay and feed, and the farmers in such districts will prosper, but elsewhere there must be immediate relief to prevent heavy losses and actual hardships.

In respect to wheat the situation is this: Approximately 40 per cent of the wheat crop is still in the stock and cannot be threshed until the snow has melted and the moisture is thoroughly dried out. If the cold snap is prolonged the wheat may have to remain in the stocks all winter, and this will cause loss and a certain deterioration. Meanwhile the farmers cannot realize on it, and they are financially embarrassed.

Given good weather, the larger part of Alberta will have a prosperous Christmas. Otherwise many farmers will have to defer the Yuletide festivities until the spring.

It may not be considered that Alberta has been given a disastrous body blow by this year's untoward conditions. The crop and the delayed threshing have had their due effect; but by far the greatest section of the province, agriculturally and financially, is buoyant.

The crop outlook for next year is now good, as considerable moisture will be deposited all over the province in the shape of snow, which will melt into the soil.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS HAVE WIDER SCOPE
 New Brunswick Prepares for New System.

St. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 10.—The vocational act passed by the New Brunswick legislature in 1915, which will widen the scope of the educational system of the province, will become effective in the school year of the present year. The act is administered by a vocational education board composed of nine members. Five of these will represent technical schools in the United States under this plan. In addition a school of home economics to train the girls of the province as teachers was carried on during the past summer. Two expert teachers for this school were obtained from the United States.

The board has announced that it proposes to open at first only a few types of vocational schools and departments. These will include evening schools and day commercial departments in the vocational technical schools, one-quarter of the cost of the school will be borne by the provincial government, one-quarter by the city of Woodstock and one-quarter by the country. The equipment will be furnished by the city.

Quebec Masons Celebrate.
 Quebec Masons have just celebrated their golden jubilee in the Province, it being the 50th anniversary of the founding of the first lodge in the city.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec, composed of the craft from far and wide attended the festivities at Montreal, including leading Masons from Michigan, Vermont, New York and half a dozen States adjoining the Canadian border. After the usual Masonic ceremonies the festivities concluded with a banquet, at which the patriotic and international characteristics of Masonry were exemplified.

The first annual dinner of the Canadian Club of Boston will take place on

less in a "community" spirit. Water traffic furnished the only means of transportation, and those devoted to the territories afterward erected into Pacific States a neighborly feeling which influenced mightily the sentiment of citizenship when international boundaries were delineated and the progress of events dictated that the citizenry of both countries should declare its political and economic allegiance to the nation to which it belonged.

For many years after confederation British Columbians cordially disliked immigrants from eastern "Canada," though they welcomed the newcomer from almost any other part of the world. It has taken the descendants of the early pioneers of the province much longer to accustom themselves to the idea that they belong to Canada than it has many of the immigrants from other countries.

Railways Unity Sentiment.
 The advent of Canadian railways, beginning with the Canadian Pacific in 1887, and two other transcontinental lines since then, has done much to bring about a unity of sentiment in the Province because of the preponderating influence secured by Canadian commerce as a result of adequate transportation facilities. Commerce is the great unifying factor, and a nation that controls the trade within its borders will unify the people of a country much more quickly and firmly than any sentimental or political matters as faiths of government, traditional institutions and the like. So that, long before the war, and much more since the war, British Columbia is and will remain a "British" province in the sense that the province is and remains the "Last West" in Canada; but both the peculiarity and the phenomenal abundance of its natural resources have evolved a sentiment among the masses that is entirely in keeping with the idea that welcomes the advent of any one from any country who seriously attacks the problems of development. The several departments of the Government are in constant receipt of questionnaires asking the attitude of the people—and particularly of the Government—toward "foreign" investments with a view to the development of the vast resources of the country in lands, timber, minerals and potential manufacturing industries.

The answer invariably is that while the era of exploitation is past, concrete proposals having in view the development of the country are welcomed, encouraged and assisted, whatever their origin—unless, indeed, promoted obviously by the enemies of human liberty and national unity. The problems of the future of mine is of course sufficiently fluid and comprehensive to require no laborious qualification.

American Capital Invested.
 A respectable percentage of the industrial corporations in British Columbia are controlled by American capital. These were welcomed for the reason that but for their advent the resources under development might have remained undeveloped. That is no fault of our people, who realize that if we are to become a prosperous country we must transmute the wealth of nature into commercial products.

Our immense resources are unknown in Eastern Canada and British industrial enterprise, for quite the same reason, that the vast and immense resources of the country have remained unknown to the industrial magnates of the East. In similar manner a respectable—and respected—element in our rural population is made up of bona fide farmers who emigrated from the American States and have cast in their lot with the earnest and industrious settlers who are endeavoring to reproduce in this country

the history of rural development in Eastern provinces. These new citizens adapt themselves readily to the changed system of government. So very little change is found to be necessary in the working out of our democratic systems that disillusionment respecting the relative superiority of one system over the other in the matter of self-government by the electorate as a whole is a matter of course.

The war opened the eyes of the Allied Powers to the importance and value of some of our resources. They found out that we have limitless supplies of spruce and other timbers. They discovered that the continuity and accessibility of timber supplies for shipbuilding purposes qualified British Columbia to render signal service in matters involving the use of such timbers. They drew upon our resources in copper and other minerals to an extent that impelled the development of unproved but not less valuable bodies of ore. We have not yet developed our iron resources. They await the march of events—but we have them. We have taken only a shovelful of coal out of the exhaustless repositories of this invaluable mineral, and hundreds of thousands of acres of this subterranean wealth lie virgin and untouched. The world may not need us urgently to-day, but it will to-morrow, and this great "to-morrow" is the hope of our rising generation.

Spirit of People Tolerant.
 Meantime we are plodding along, doing the things that lie first at hand, whether governmentally or individually. The province—like all new countries—had its era of exploitation, but it has found its feet. The solidly established cities and the rural districts have reached the conviction that it is not by exploitation but by development that a country is enriched. They are addressing themselves seriously and earnestly to that task. They stretch out their hands and welcome cooperation in the great work, from wherever it may come. The spirit of the people is tolerant and is sympathetic to a degree with the exploitation of the best traditions of human brotherhood within the limits of admitted and recognized commercial competition.

It should be unnecessary to amplify this statement in so far as it involves the cordial relations existing between the people of the United States and Canada. The people of Canada are much better informed respecting the political history and commercial development of the United States than generally is supposed. The two nations have grown up side by side, and though the United States has been the aggressor in the past, both countries have been much the same, and they have been solved in much the same way. The principles underlying participation in the great war, as well as the spirit which determined cooperation in the inhuman struggle, were the same in both countries; and the lessons learned affecting international citizenship must have affected the soldier citizenry of both countries in the same way.

It should not be forgotten that our two countries have lived side by side with an imaginary—yet none the less definitely marked—line dividing us. But for more than one hundred years neither nation has found or been disposed to find reason or excuse for dispute. This spirit of international amity has its foundation in intelligent citizenship, political morality, and above all, in the respect for the opinions and convictions of neighbors which is the basis of all amity, whether communal or national.

The people of Canada do not yield to the people of the United States any second place in this spirit of fraternity. International amity and cordial goodwill.

NEW YORK CANADIAN PERSONALS.
 One hundred members of the Canadian Club will attend the banquet to the Prince of Wales at the Waldorf-Astoria on November 13.

Lloyd Harris and Sir Charles Gordon were at luncheon together at the Vanderbilt yesterday. Mr. Harris, a guest of A. O. Dawson at the Canadian Club last Friday.

David Sutherland, Ottawa, was a guest of P. B. Sutherland at the Canadian Club last Saturday.

Ernest H. Copeland, Montreal, was a guest of Douglas Dewar at the Canadian Club last Saturday.

E. G. Mulligan, Montreal, was a guest of Douglas Dewar at the Canadian Club last Saturday.

J. Castrol Hopkins of the Canadian Annual Review was at Hotel Belmont for the week end. He was a guest of S. B. Gundy at the Canadian Club on Monday.

A delightful concert took place at the Canadian Club on Sunday afternoon. The participants being Miss Karla, violin; Miss Rothwell, pianist; Richards Hain, baritone; Miss Temple, pianist.

The annual dinner of the Canadian Club took place at the Hotel Belmont on Saturday.

QUEBEC.
 By JOHN CAMPBELL, DUKE OF ARGYLE.
 O fortress city, bathed by streams, majestic as thy memories are,
 Where mountains rise like forest mate,
 The grandeur of the glorious drama,
 In founding here a empire's pride,
 Who hath not known delight, whose feet
 Hath paced thy streets, thy terrace way,
 From rampart and bastion gray
 Hath gazed on the white river great
 The bright and peopled banks which shine
 In front of the far mountain's line;
 Thy glittering spires below, the play
 Of sunbeams on the white spires
 Thy glances, or laden pass away?
 As we who joyously once rode
 Past guarded gates to trumpet sound,
 Along the devious ways that wound
 Our wayward steeds, through church and
 showed
 The vast old Lawrence frowning, bent
 Then by old walls with cannon crowned,
 Down stairlike streets, or meadow we
 felt
 The soft winds blow o'er meadow ground,
 Where flows the Charles past wharf and
 And Learning from Laval looks down,
 And quiet o'erspread grace the town,
 There, swift to meet the battle-line,
 Mountain rushed on; and, edging
 Red slaughter marked the bridge's track,
 See now the shores with lumber brown,
 And girl with happy hands which lack
 No lovelessness of summer's crown;
 Quiet hamlet alleys, border-dried
 With purple lilacs, poplars tall,
 Where fills the yellow-bird, and fall
 The deep save-shadows, there, when we
 The peasant's field or garden bed,
 He sits content if o'er his head,
 From silver spires, the church bells call
 To gorgeous shrines, and prayers that glaze
 The simple houses and lives of all.

DRURY IS FORMING CABINET IN SECRET

New Premier Expected to Select Some Timber Outside Followers.

Special Correspondence to the Canadian Section of THE SUN.
 TORONTO, Nov. 10.—Sitting in his farm home at Crown Hill, Ernest Charles Drury received by telephone from the nearest telegraph office the message from the Lieutenant-Governor asking him to be Premier of Ontario. The formality of the incident must take the place of the romance which might have been associated with earlier modes of communication. Mr. Drury spent the week end at home, taught his regular Sunday school class, attended service in the village church and made himself useful during the service by going down stairs to stoke the furnace. These incidents show that he is a man of the people and useful in small ways as well as large.

He has been putting in the rest of the week as a Cabinet maker, and again going contrary to practice—has established himself in a secret office downtown, the address of which is not known outside a limited few, and there he meets the men he wants to consult about entering his Cabinet. The task of forming an Administration is not an easy one, and he will probably draw more or less from the forces of independent thinkers outside. As yet he is little known beyond the ranks of the farmers, where he had been a popular speaker for years; but city men who met him are impressed by his well trained mind, tenacious habits of work and self-confidence.

Addressing a Victory Loan meeting on Monday night between interviews with prospective Ministers, he proposed a return to more normal level in prices, and said the world was bound to face considerable unrest which would not be the result of Government action. This early defense of ruling authority from a man who has been attacking Governments most of his life has caused some good natured comment, but it is at the same time a matter for some satisfaction, considering the serious job ahead of him.

Further progress in the agrarian movement is reported from the West, where the Conservative party in Manitoba has chosen a farmer, W. G. Willis of Boonville, as its candidate for the next election. The present Premier of Manitoba, who has had a splendid record since taking office, is P. C. Norris, formerly an auctioneer. Before him Sir Rodmond Roblin was Premier for years, but left office under a cloud of scandal.

CANADIANS DECLINE DEAL WITH GERMANS
 Pulp and Paper Magazine Turns Down Offer.

The Pulp and Paper Magazine—the official organ of one of the greatest Canadian industries—lately received a letter from a Berlin advertising agency asking for advertising rates and sample copies.

Speaking editorially as to this, the publication said, among other things: "We do not wish to be an agent in the disposal of goods which may have been stolen from our allies or manufactured in Germany, and which are being sold in this country as a result of the war."

In the letter of reply sent to Berlin, declining to accede to the request for rates and samples, there was the following:

We are of the opinion that Canadian pulp and paper makers do not want German machinery, and our friends who are represented on our advertising pages would not properly represent being associated with any concerns whose countrymen entirely disregard the principles of fair dealing. We do not care to be a party to unfair competition in the sale of goods which are being sold in this country as a result of the war, and we are not prepared to put a commercial handicap on our rivals.

Submarine Coal Mining Planned.
 STONEY, N. S., Nov. 10.—Mark Workman, president of the Dominion Steel Corporation, announced the immediate undertaking of the new submarine coal mining operation with headquarters at Bonar Point, on the north side of Sydney harbor. Plans for these new workings involve the expenditure of approximately \$2,000,000, and provide for the most modern equipment.

ART AUCTIONS.
 NOW ON VIEW AT PLAZA ART ROOMS, Inc.
 5-7 East 5th St. (Near 6th Ave.)
 Edward P. O'Brien, Auctioneer.

THE SARAH CLARK GOODMAN SALE
 By order of the Executors
 All the Rich and Incomparable Furnishings
 Removed from her NEWPORT AND CITY RESIDENCES
 TO
 The Plaza Art Rooms, Inc.,
 5-7 East 5th St. (Near 6th Ave.)
 For convenience of sale
 Consisting of Museum specimens of Early Italian Pottery Type Furniture, including Renaissance and Venetian Consols, Mirrors, Rectangular Tables, Carvings, Nylons and Vases, including Rare Etruscan Vases, Dalmatian, Chausson, Bonaparte, Napoleonic, Redwood and Serravallo, etc., etc. Also a valuable collection of Diamond Jewels.

In addition to the above are
 Rare Museum Monochrome Chinese Porcelains, Salons, Bronzes, Candelabras, Jardinières, etc.
 By order of
GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON, Esq.
 AT 4 O'CLOCK SATURDAY AFTERNOON
 A FINE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS
 Including Blommer's Masterpiece "The Departure of the Fishing Boats at Scheveningen." Others by Maave, Tertius, Sully, etc.

KINDLY NOTE SALE DAYS:
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 At 3:30 P. M. EACH DAY.
 Catalogue on Application.
 Telephone Plaza 8444.

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CHECK ON UNDESIRABLES.

British Probably Will Continue Passport System.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10.—Col. J. Obed Smith, who for many years has been Canadian Commissioner of Emigration at London, England, states that he is convinced that the British authorities will continue for many years the passport system enforced by practically every nation in the world during the war. One advantage of this is to restrict emigration to Canada and other parts of the Empire, so as to exclude undesirable, whose presence and influence were such a nuisance in Canada when the Dominion was struggling every nerve during the five years of war.

Already, he says, the emigration officers in England have received many applications from intending emigrants from the enemy Powers, who in every case were politely informed "nothing doing," and told that their absence was chiefly desired.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARD.
 Lost in Broadway subway at City Hall on Friday, Finder please return purse, glasses and papers. May keep money if returned. D. AYRES, 35 E. 64th St. Plaza 7241.

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